

The United States also has a varied and favorable climate. The northern parts of the country get very cold in winter, but are warm enough in summer to grow a variety of crops. The southern parts are semitropical and several crops a year may be grown. The temperature is not so hot, even in summer, as to be unbearable. Humidity is varied, but in most sections it is favorable to agriculture. When we consider the plains, altitude, mountains, wind, rainfall, location, and size of the United States, we see that it has been greatly favored by nature.

b) *The early settlers were land hungry.* When the first Europeans settled along the Atlantic seaboard, they knew very little about the tremendous expanse and the richness of the country to which they had come. They did not at first settle in areas with the most favorable climate or with the most fertile soil. They found a vast wilderness of forests which they looked upon as a detriment because these forests had to be cleared before the soil could be tilled. They found that the dense forests also sheltered many tribes of Indians, who became very hostile as soon as they learned that the white man had come to take their land away. Some of the Europeans came to America in search of rich stores of gold and silver which they had heard were to be had for the taking from the natives. Among the early groups, only the Span-

over

The pioneers were land hungry, and as a result forests were ruthlessly stripped

Harper's Weekly, 1858



"Baldy" horse
1400 ft
blame
single
tree
cloud
hidden
Addison
or more
muddy

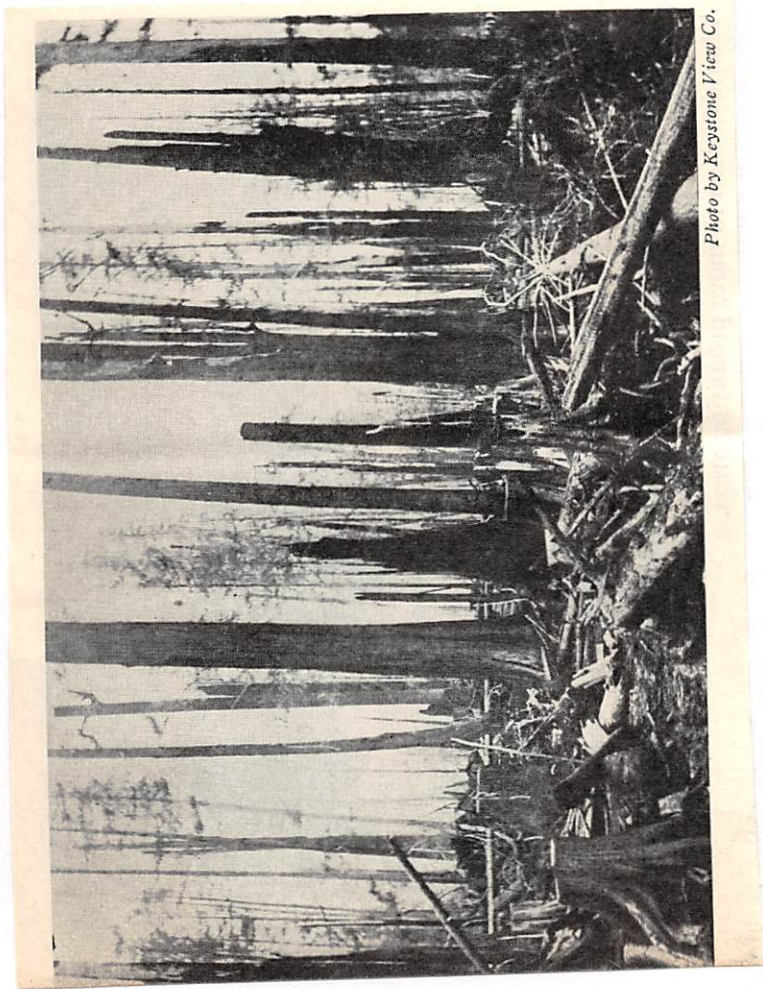
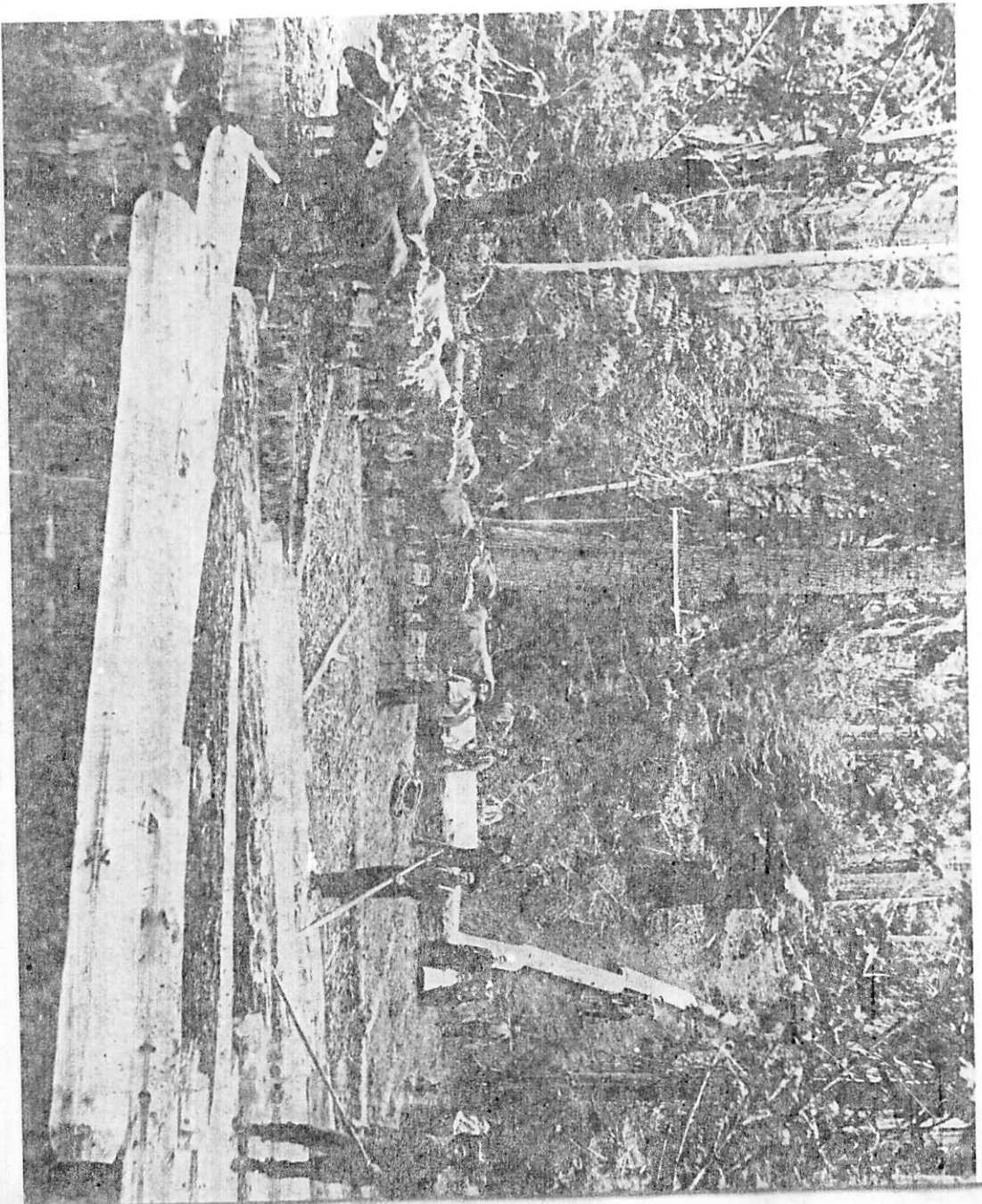
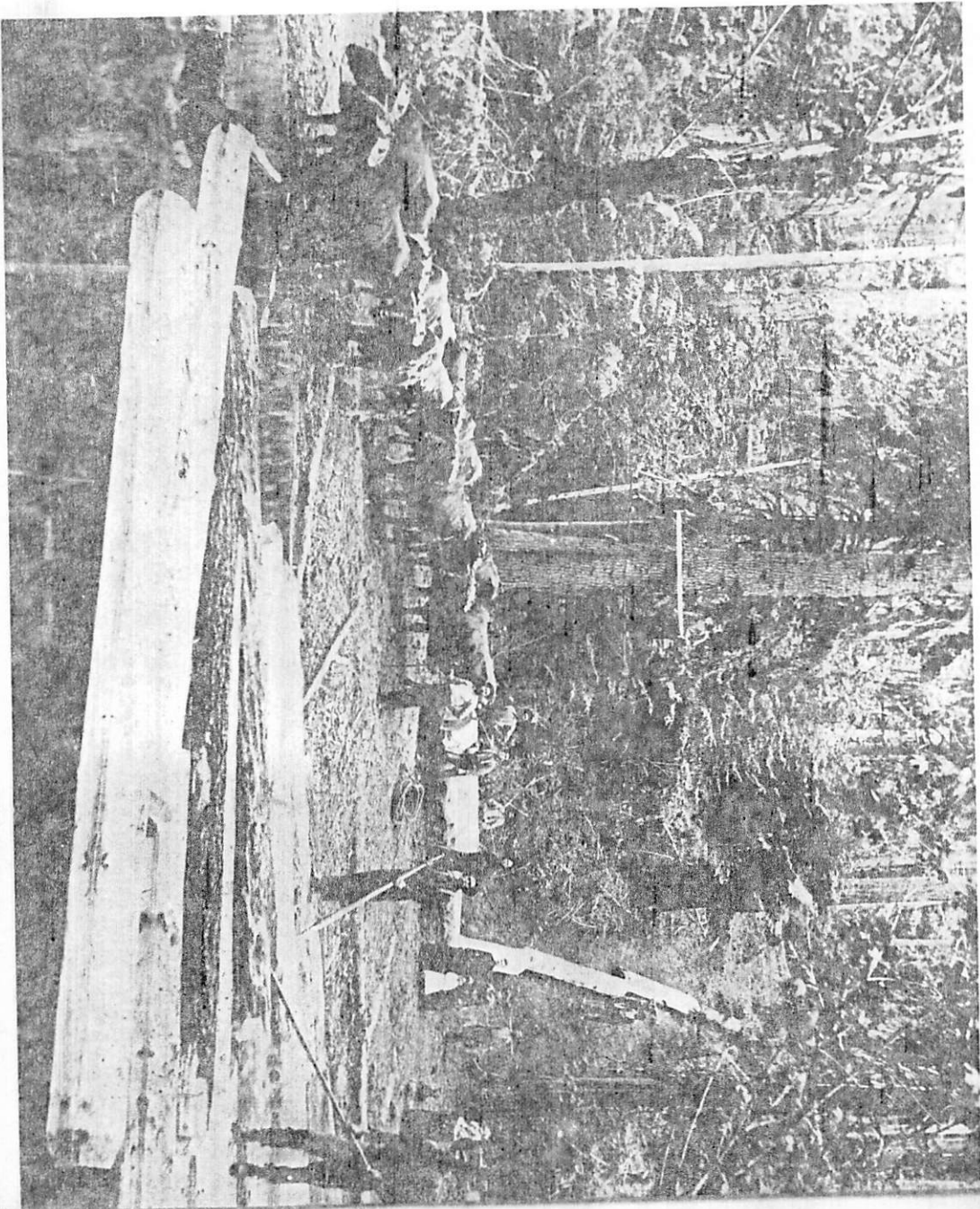


Photo by Keystone View Co.



Lumber companies had to depend on animal power to drag the logs to nearby streams.

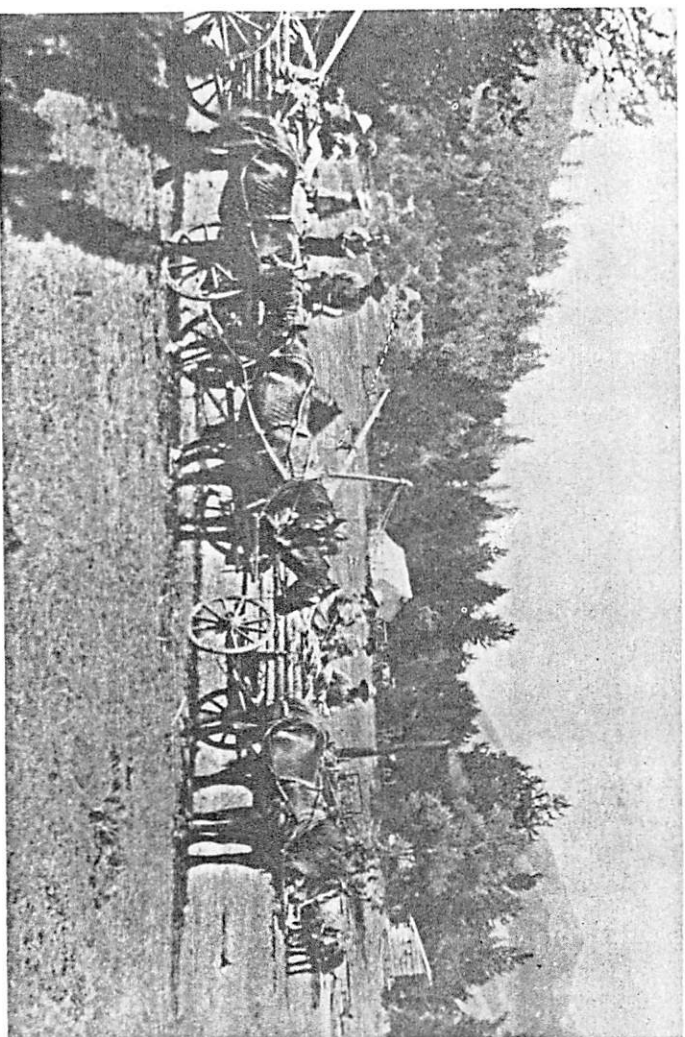


Lumber companies had to depend on animal power to drag the logs to nearby streams.

the Scattering

Sarah Louisa B. Murdock

The way it was on the farm in the early 1900's



Hauling logs for a house

*addition
Kitchen
Emel*

"High Uintah Hi" — Roy Lambert

increased demand for timber sales: "Initial reconnaissance access road layout and cruising were completed for two sales in Whiterocks Drainage on Roosevelt District. One sale for 8 million board feet in West Fork of Whiterock area, and the other for 12 million board feet in the vicinity of Johnson Creek, near Paradise Park. A third large sale for 12 million board feet was prepared at Big Park near Hacking Lake on Vernal District.

Space and scope limit us here to say but little about guarding against and fighting fire and insects on the Ashley and the Wasatch Forest. Insects at present seem to be even more formidable than fire. On the north slope in Daggett County alone an amount above \$43,000 was expended in June 1963 on these pests. A total of 7,435 trees were treated.

As a result of a survey on the Altonah District an insect control camp was moved from Anson cabin area on the Manila District to the Yellowstone Guard Station in anticipation for 1964.

Ashley National Forest

Receipts (1963) \$51,213.47
 Timber Cut 10½ million board feet
 Recreation Visits 330,300—566,600 visitor days
 Ski Operation—Just one on Ashley Forest—on Grizzly Ridge, 25 miles north of Vernal—about 3,400 visits during past winter.



SKIDDING BY HORSE. ONCE THE MOST USED METHOD.

U. S. National Forest photo

Vernal District

Albert Rae — 1905

No date—Grant Carpenter — Bert Hardy — John Bennett

Harry Van Tassell — 1919-1927

Glen Lambert — 1927-1956

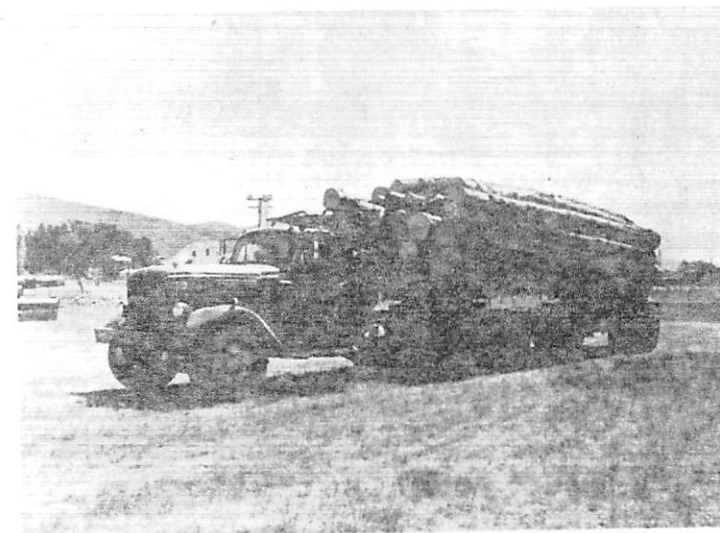
Dean Rowland — 1956-1957

Thomas Sevy — 1957 - to date (1964)

ROOSEVELT DISTRICT

Established July 1, 1908. It was known at that time as the Whiterocks Ranger District—until 1957, when headquarters was moved from Farm Creek to Roosevelt, when it received its present name.

"The Whiterocks District in 1908 included all of the Lake Fork Yellowstone, Uinta River and Whiterock drainages. On June 1, 1910 the district was divided for form the Lake Fork District under Ranger Seth Perry and the Whiterock District under John D. Paddy Clyde. The Whiterock District at that time included only the Uinta River and Whiterocks drainages. In 1935 the west side of the Dry Fork drainage was added bringing the district to its present size of 255,000 acres. There has been no change in District Lines since 1935.



Ivan Anderson

COMMON TO MEET ON MANY CANYON ROADS.

U. S. National Forest photo

CHARLES EDWIN AND MARIA PRICE THACKER

Charles Edwin Thacker was born August 18, 1862, in Salt Lake City, son of William and Rachel Tonks Thacker. He married Maria Rawlins Price on November 29, 1882, in the Endowment House, ceremony by Daniel H. Wells. She was born August 22, 1864, at Ash Hollow, Nebraska, in a wagon on the way to Utah, daughter of James and

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Ann Powell Price Jr. Charles died June 8, 1933, and Maria died July 28, 1937, at Charleston.

His parents homesteaded at Smithfield, in Cache Valley, and in Summit County before coming to Wasatch County in 1871, where they took up a homestead in Buysville.

Charles often told of herding their cattle on the grassy hills near Daniel and other chores performed by pioneer children.

When he was 19 years old he became very ill and had to have a lot of nursing. One of those who helped was Maria Rawlins Price, a lovely brown-haired girl with beautiful brown eyes. She was a daughter of James Price Jr. and Ann Powell, and was born while her parents were coming to Utah in a wagon train. The train stopped in Ash Hollow, Nebraska, long enough for her to make her appearance on August 22, 1864, and then wound on the long journey to Great Salt Lake Valley. She was named Maria Rawlins for the captain of the wagon train, Joseph S. Rawlins.

Maria and Charles were married in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City by Daniel H. Wells, on November 29, 1882. They lived in Buysville several years, where Charles farmed and worked at various jobs available. He was fond of working with oxen and was a great trader in horses, mules, oxen and range cattle, and always had some around. He owned and worked 10 yoke of oxen (two head) at one time. He took timber contracts at the Park City mines when they were booming, camping there for two or three summers in the mountains above Park City, and furnished timbers for the mines, along with other men from Heber.

He had a deep love for the mountains, so he bought a shingle mill and took his little family to the mountains to run it.

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7 BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS

DANIEL BIOGRAPHIES

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Many of the shingles on the homes in Heber Valley came from his mill. He had an interest in a business in the Teton Basin in Idaho at one time, but he always returned to Wasatch.

Charles and his brother Fred bought a ranch on Blacks Fork, Wyoming, at one-half interest apiece, that Dr. Brewster, doctor at Ft. Bridger when the soldiers were there, had bought and built a large two-family home on. Mrs. Charlie Handley of Ogden owned the ranch and had been leasing it out. Charles also owned and operated a sawmill on Sage Creek, Wyo., west and north over the mountains from Henrys Fork. He took a contract from the Bell Telephone Co. to furnish 30 miles of poles from Carter Station on the Union Pacific Railroad to Lone Tree, Wyo. It was a big job, red pine poles 25 feet long and 8 inches at the tip. The poles had to be cut and peeled by hand with axes. It was grueling work. Took two years for that job along with the sawmilling. This was the first telephone line in that country. Messages were delivered by horseback until the line was put in.

His own son, Dave, hauled more of those poles than anyone else, with four horses. Scattered them along the entire 30 miles. Fifty-five years later, in the fall of 1958 Dave visited this line and some of those poles are still standing. Some have been braced and some replaced.

After returning from Wyoming he owned and operated a sawmill in Daniels Canyon and Strawberry Valley.

In 1899, they were living in Charleston when the railroad came to Wasatch County. The right of way went through the home of Charles and Maria's, or "Aunt Nina's," as she was affectionately called. The railroad company bought their property and they went to Bridger, Wyoming, where they purchased Fred's one half of the ranch on Black's Fork. After about four years they sold their ranch in Wyoming and returned to Charleston in 1903 where they began sawmilling in Daniel Canyon.

These people were good, kindly people and they gave many a weary traveler a meal and a bed. They also took care of their aging parents and raised several children besides their own large family of 13, 10 of whom they reared to maturity. They were beloved by all who knew them, especially their children and grandchildren.

They engaged in ranching and stock raising in the Uintah Basin from 1916 to 1921 after which they again returned to Charleston where they lived until their deaths. Charles suffered a stroke in the early summer of 1933. He was buried in Charleston cemetery. Maria died four years later, on July 28, 1937, and she was laid beside her beloved husband.

Their children are: Charles David, Rachel Ann, Tessie Maria, William Price, Leah Charlotte, Rawlins, Olive Millie, Hazel, George Angus, Ray Alvin, Isabelle, Eva and Grant.

